FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 27, 1847. [NO. 1560.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols. $7 50.
Legal Bibliography, or a Thesaurus of American, English, Irish, and Scotch Law Books; &c. &c. By J. G. Marvin. 1 large vol. $5 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
Story's Equity.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do.
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 29, 1847. 59tf

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES, TO BE DRAWN IN MAY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$30,000.
$12,000, 5 of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 18, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, May 1, 1847.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 3,270, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, 182 of 300, &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes		$130 00
Do	do	26 Halves	65 00
Do	do	26 Quarters	32 50

$33,000.
[illegible] 10 of 1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 22, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, May 8, 1847.
15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,450, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 10 of 250, 17 of 200, 100 of 100, &c. &c. &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$110 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	27 50

$60,000!
10 Prizes of $10,000 are $100,000!
20 Prizes of $5,000 are $100,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 24, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, May 15, 1847.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.
1 Grand Prize of $60,000 is $60,000
1 Prize of 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
1 Do. 10,000
10 Prizes of $10,000 ARE $100,000!
20 Prizes of 5,000 are 100,000, 100 of 1,000 are 100,000, 155 of 400 are 62,000 &c. &c.
78 Number Lottery—18 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $20 00—Halves $10—Quarters $5 00—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	32 50

$40,000!
$15,000! 25 of $1,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 25, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, May 22, 1847.
13 Drawn Nos. out of 75.
SPLENDID PRIZES.
1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,748, 1 of 2,500, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, 28 of 300, 200 of 200 &c.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

$50,000!
$15,000! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class 26, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria on Saturday, May 29, 1847.
60 Number Lottery.
11 drawn Nos. in each Package of 20 Tickets.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	Do.	15,000	15,000
1	Do.	10,000	10,000
1	Do.	5,000	5,000
1	Do.	2,360	2,360
10	Prizes of	1,200 are	12,000
10	Do.	600	6,000
20	Do.	300	6,000
120	Do.	200	24,000

Tickets $15—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of Packages of	20 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 18, 1847. 59-4dpd

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, $1; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Cinq Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno. Q. Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradly's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 60; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00; bound, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.
April 20. E. J. HALE.

The Thirty-first Annual Convention

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the first Wednesday in May, the 5th day of the month.
EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.
April 17, 1847. 59tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

COOK & TROY are now opening a handsome assortment of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTS, and VESTS, adapted to the approaching season, to which they invite the attention of persons wanting those articles.

Just received, 500 lbs. superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
April 20, 1847. 59-3w

TO MILLERS.

ONE pair first quality BURR STONES, and the IRONS and GEARING of a Flouring Mill complete. For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
April 1847. 59-4w

HERRINGS.

23 BBLS. Halifax Herring, No. 1, superior.
26 do. Yarmouth ditto, No. 1, do.
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
April 15, 1847. 59tf

NOTICE.

A Nice lot of the Draymen's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, April 15, 1847.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent for the half year ending the 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 5th May next.
2w THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and blk watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, large assortment. French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hemstitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silicias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap-d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths, plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

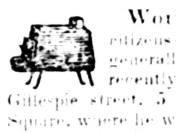
The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN extra thick Rowland's Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. [illegible]tf

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,
Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap d'Ete, Drap-d'Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-e'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Lace and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McArn's Buildings.
April 12, 1847. 58-8w

NEW AND CHEAP SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a well selected and handsome Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS,—consisting in part, for Gentlemen's wear—Cloths, fine Cassimeres, fine Vestings, extra fine Scarfs and Cravats, Doeskin Cassimere, Tweeds, Croton Cloths, Drap D'Etes, and all kinds of white and brown Linens and Drills and Cotton pantaloons Stuffs.

For the Ladies, a fine assortment of rich dress Goods, entirely new style, such as Paris printed Brilliantes, ditto Lawns and Muslin, Waterloo Plaids, Organdie Lawns, French Ginghams, Victoria Plaids, Balzorines and Bereges, Ombre Tarletans, emb'd Fren. Rosaline Plaids, Tamatoons, &c. &c; graduated Robes; white emb'd Swiss Robes; white and col'd Tarletans, for evening Dresses; also, a splendid lot of single and double French worked Collars and Chemisettes; extra fine French worked cl'd Cambric Hdkfs, some as high as $10; plain and common ditto; grass Cloth and Skirts; fine and common Marseilles ditto, at all prices.

A large and fine assortment of wro't Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Muslins and Cambrics; plain, striped, and chk'd Book, Swiss, and Plaid Swiss Muslins; new style ribbon Gimps and Fringes; Buttons, &c. &c. for Ladies Dresses; Bonnets and Flowers; Panama and Straw Hats; and nearly every thing kept in Dry Goods Houses, all of which he is determined to sell at remarkably low prices, for Cash, or to those who pay when called for. Call soon and see the Goods and hear the prices.

No. 3 Green Street,
between J. Huske & Son's and the Market.
April 12. 58-3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will offer for public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the second Tuesday in May next—

A valuable Lot on the North side of Maiden Lane, extending from the street to the Creek, near Anderson's mill, containing about six acres. Part of this lot fronts on Maiden Lane, and is suitable for building. That portion of it near the Creek is good meadow land.

Also, an improved Lot near the Court House, on which is a good office.

The sale will be made on a credit of six months.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
April 12, 1847. 58ts

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. Nova Scotia HERRINGS. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
April 14, 1847. 58-4w

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a convenient dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses.—Both tracts are well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.
ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.
April 5, 1847. 58-6w

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Eleventh Term of this School will commence on the 3d day of June, and continue till the 9th November. The Winter Term will commence the 10th November, and continue till the 15th April.

The advantages which this School affords, in repect to ample buildings and grounds, the health, and the literary, moral and religious improvement of its Pupils, have been so liberally appreciated by the community, that the Rector has only to return his hearty thanks for the confidence that has been reposed in him, and to promise the continuance of his best exertions for the future.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and English Tuition, per term of 5 months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ, or Guitar, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ.	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with light blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for school girls, as their wardrobes will furnish.—Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to accept invitations from their relatives or friends in the City, for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.
April 8, 1847. 58-5w

NEW AND CHEAP *SPRING GOODS.*

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—
New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp.

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.
March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st. N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia.—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

RED CLOVER SEED, for

sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

A few quarter casks of fine old

London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

BOSTON FRESH POND ICE,

FOR SALE, deliverable at Latta's Ice House, every morning, (except Sundays) between the hours of 6 and 7. Price 2 cents a pound, for cash only.
BRIGGS & BROOKSBANK
April 13. 58-5w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

INVALUABLE FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.
Jan'y 1847. 50-eow1y

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become *celebrated* for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or Lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under that dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypocondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of Bad Humors, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of Liberty street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847. 58-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Arch'd Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Shockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovedy.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.
[58-6w] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Sarah Pittman, *vs.* Heirs at Law of Jesse Pittman, deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Jesse Pittman, a Defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Jesse Pittman to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year. SD'H HOWELL, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 56-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.

Elizabeth McNatt, *vs.* Heirs at Law of James McNatt.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that Hugh McNatt, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, a part of the Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Hugh McNatt, Daniel McGregor and wife Ann, Alexander McAlpin and wife Mary, Mathew Burket and wife Rebecca, Alexander Peterson and wife Ailey, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any, why Dower shall not be assigned to the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st year. SD'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv $2 50.] 56-6w

POETRY.

A HEALTH.

BY EDWARD C. PINKNEY.

I fill this cup to one made up of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex the seeming paragon,
To whom the better elements and kindly stars have given
A form so fair, that like the air, 'tis less of earth than heaven.

Her every tone is music's own, like song of morning birds,
And something more than melody dwells ever in her words;
The coinage of her heart are they, and from her lips each flows
As one may see the burthened bee forth issue from the rose.

Affections are as thoughts to her, the measure of her hours,
Her feelings have the fragrancy, the freshness of young flowers;
And lovely passions changing oft so fill her, she appears
The image of each one by turn, the idol of past years.

Of her bright face one glance would trace a picture of the train,
And of her voice in echoing hearts a sound shall long remain,
And memory such as mine of her so very much endears,
When death is nigh my latest sigh shall not be life's, but her's.

Gen. Taylor's Despatches.—The despatches of General Taylor are the theme of universal commendation. There are the same characteristics seen in his writings when he was Young Rough and Ready, as are to be found in those of recent date, though the latter are tempered by his riper judgment and are therefore briefer, more sententious, though not less clear and graphic. The New York Mirror says his first published letter, directed to Gov. Harrison after the siege of Fort Harrison, dated Sept. 10, 1812, developes the great qualities which have since been displayed in so remarkable a manner.

It is long and particular, detailing with exactness, all the circumstances of the siege, but it does not contain one bombastic expression, although the occasion would have been a sufficient excuse for a good many. The young soldier thus describes a critical point of the attack, when a part of the fort has been set on fire:

"And, sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians, the cries of 9 women and children, (a part soldiers', and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the fort)—and a desponding of so many men, which was worse than all—I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant—and, indeed, there were not more than ten or fifteen men able to do anything at all, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other misfortunes, two of our stoutest men in the fort, and that I had confidence in, jumped the picket and left us."

Arabian Nights in Russia.—A DECISION, very much in the style of a caliph of Bagdad, has lately been made by the Emperor Nicholas. A wealthy Russian General, in his travels, fell in with a very beautiful daughter of a poor Polish gentleman. His honorable proposals were accepted, and on the day appointed for the marriage, the bridegroom appeared with two of his dissolute companions, disguised as priests of the Greek church, and the ceremony was performed. She went to one of his estates, where he soon wearied of his false game, and, pretending a quarrel with his bride, turned her out of doors—first divulging the villainous secret of the connexion. She returned to her father, who complained to the tribunal and was non-suited with costs. He then went to the capital and complained to the Emperor. Nicholas decided as follows:—"Considering that a marriage was not solemnized by a priest, the tie of wedlock does not exist. But considering that the general has infamously deceived a young and virtuous person, we order that his entire property shall be confiscated to her use, and that the two military accomplices in the villainy shall be deprived of their commissions, and shall enter into holy orders, to be hereafter priests of the lowest degree, with no capability of ecclesiastical promotion.—*Home Journal.*

"Man is, as it were, a book; his birth is the title page, his baptism the epistle dedicatory; his groans and crying, the epistle to the reader; his infancy and childhood, the argument or contents of the whole ensuing treatise; his life and actions the subject; his crimes and errors the faults escaped; his repentance the connexion.—Now there are some large volumes in folio, some little ones in sixteens; some are fairer bound, some plainer; some in strong vellum, some in thin paper; some whose subject is piety and godliness; some (and too many such) pamphlets of wantonness and folly; but in the last page of every one there stands a word which is *finis*, and this is the last word of every book. Such is the life of man; some longer, some shorter, some stronger, some weaker, some fairer, some coarser, some holy, some profane; but death comes in at last, like *finis*, to close up the whole, for that is the end of all men."
An old Author.

In the course of a debate in the British House of Commons, Lord John Russell took occasion to say—

"I have observed with great pleasure and satisfaction the munificent subscriptions that have been made in the United States of America for the relief of the destitute poor in this country and Ireland. I think it is not improper in this House for me, a British subject, to say that I am extremely gratified to find that the United States have not forgotten their common origin; and that, actuated by charitable feelings, they are making great exertions to collect large sums of money for the relief of the existing distress."

A SAILOR ASHORE:
Or, the Difficulty of Steering a Donkey.

Some of the sailors, who had been brought from the vessels at Vera Cruz for the purpose of assisting in placing the marine batteries in position, were detained ashore by one of the heavy Northers that prevailed during the siege of that city.—Some of them having been despatched from the entrenchments to the Commissary Department for provisions, took a near direction, passing over a range of sand hills, instead of the usual route. On the way one of them captured a donkey and mounted him, without saddle or bridle, or, in his own words, without rigging or spars—steering him with a cudgel by striking him on the side of the head. The wind and sand was a little too severe on the top of the hill for the comfort of the animal, and the donkey made his way to the leeward, despite the exertions of the sailor to prevent him, who was compelled to get as far back on the animal as he could to prevent him from slipping over his head as he descended the hill. As soon as the donkey had got to the leeward of the hill he obstinately refused to go any further; the sailor kicked him in the side and beat him with the club, but to no avail. At length he ceased his exertions, and quietly sat on the donkey's haunches, apparently willing to wait the pleasure of his donkeyship. One of the sailors who appeared to be amused at his shipmate's difficulties, sung out to him, in a hoarse husky voice—"Are you at anchor, Jack?" "No, sir, laying too for a fair wind," says Jack, and at the same time moving himself farther back on the animal. "Well, what are you doing so far aft! why don't you sit further forward!" again inquired his friend. "Because the rules of the service allows the commander to sit on the quarter-deck of his own craft."

About this time the wind shifted a little and blew the sand in the face of the stubborn donkey, and he attempted to turn round, head to leeward, but, standing on the side of the hill, the sand gave way under his feet, and down came the Jackass and the Jack sailor, one over the other, heels over head, to the bottom! As they were rolling down, one of the sailors sung out—"Luff a little, Jack." "Luff be d—d," says he, "don't you see breakers ahead;" and laying on the ground, kicking away, hard as he could, called lustily for a line, as "his craft had shipped a sea and all hands were overboard."

The donkey seemed to understand matters, took advantage of circumstances, and made off with all the precipitancy he could, leaving the sailor to pursue his journey on foot.

Moral of Belle-hood.—The "Knickerbocker" thus discourses:—"Here is a young lady who grows thin because she is not a belle. Has she considered what the life of a beauty is? To be flattered by every body, besieged with 'blarney' and lies, mock affection and insincere friendship; to be stared at in the street, and to be conscious that beauty is preferred to worth; to feel inferior and be superior in place; to be obliged to still every true emotion of the heart; never to love, but to be married in obedience to what the fashionable word says she ought to do; finally to wear false hair, false teeth, and to be false in every thing; and dying, give directions about the grave dress, as becoming or not. My dear young lady, be a milk-maid; dress your rich tresses in the glass of the still water; love some honest lad who will doat upon you; become the mother of good men; die with some sense that you have not lived in vain; leave the memory of good deeds to the poor; that you were a good mother, a nice house-keeper, a frugal wife; and such a reputation is worth all the homage beauty receives, a thousand times over."

Gems of Thought.—Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

Graves are but the prints of the footsteps of the angel of eternal life.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never apart.

The gifts that circumstances make in our character, we are apt to regard as its native fruit.

He who dreads giving light to the people, is like a man who builds a house without windows, for fear of lightning.

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

Roasted Officers.—A detachment of the English Army in the East, lately made a hostile movement in New Zealand, and two officers, being made prisoners, were roasted alive by the captors and eaten in solemn feast. A son of the Bishop of Exeter was one of the two principal dishes at the entertainment.—*Home Journal.*

A gentleman observing an Irish servant girl, who was left handed, placing the knives and forks on the dinner table in the same awkward position, remarked to her that she was laying them left handed. "Och, indade!" said she, "so I have—be pleased, sir, to help me turn the table round."

A beautiful reply.—A young girl about seven years of age, was asked by an atheist, how large she supposed her God to be; to which she, with admirable readiness, replied: "he is so great, the heavens cannot contain him, and yet so kindly condescending, as to dwell in my little heart."

It is an oriental idea that the spider draws its venom from the rose; and thus it is that too often from the sweetest sources comes the blight of happiness and human affection.

The *grain* is God's bounty—the flowers are his *smiles.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Important from California!

THE AMERICAN ARMS AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. Navy, arrived here this morning, (says the Baltimore Patriot of Thursday night last.)

Lieut. Gray has important despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

We have been furnished with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific.

On the 8th of January last Com. Stockton with 440 seamen and marines, 60 dismounted dragoons, and the same number of riflemen, under Col. Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons, on the banks of the "San Gabriel." The Commodore pushed his force forward and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen dragging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships) under Lieut. Tilghman, of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodging and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th Gen. Flores again made a stand on the plains of "Mesa," and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant.—The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ship's "boarding pike"—the dismounted riflemen in the centre—dealing out destruction with their unerring weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded—and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season with his mounted riflemen, Flores, with his whole force, would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont—who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

In addition to the above, the National Intelligencer contains a letter giving an account of the great hardships experienced by Gen. Kearney and his men in their march of about 2200 miles from the upper Del Norte to California, and of their actions with the enemy. At San Pascual a battle took place, in which the enemy were driven from the field, after a desperate hand to hand fight, in which our loss was very severe. Captains Johnson and Moore and Lieut. Hammond, and 16 men were killed, and 14 were wounded, including Gen. Kearney and 7 other officers. The Mexican loss not known, but supposed to be less than ours, as our men fought at a great disadvantage, being poorly mounted on broken down mules, while the enemy, having superb horses, and being the most skilful horsemen in the world, made deadly charges with the lance. Gen. Kearney exposed himself very much in this action. He was wounded severely with a lance, and would no doubt have been killed but for the timely aid of Lieut. Emory, of the topographical party, who gallantly rode up to the rescue, and had the satisfaction of shooting with his pistol the man who was about to make another deadly thrust at him." Gen. Kearney's whole force was only 160. Every officer he had, except two, was either killed or wounded.

Another skirmish afterwards took place, and our troops were much harassed, subsisting entirely on mule flesh, until a reinforcement arrived from Com. Stockton, when they marched safely to San Diego.

The U. S. ship Cyane had captured 14 Mexican vessels, burned one brig and two gun boats, and shipped between 30 and 40 guns. A launch from the sloop of war Warren was supposed to have been lost at Sea with Passed Midshipman Montgomery, and his brother, clerk to Com. Montgomery, Midshipman Hugunin, and nine seamen.

New Orleans April 14.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

U. S. steamship Edith, from Vera Cruz, evening of the 6th inst.—reports that Alvarado was taken by the navy, without a battle, on the 1st inst. On the 5th inst. Col. Harney, in command of the 2d Dragoons and a detachment from General Twiggs' division, took possession of Antigua, capturing one officer and eight Mexican lancers.

The two ports reported to have been taken by our forces are Tlacotalpan and Cosamaloapan, above Alvarado. They have fallen without resistance. They are important points, situated upon the fine inland waters which have their outlet to the Gulf at Alvarado. Mr. Kendall informs us in a postscript to one of his letters that Com. Perry is about starting with all his vessels with the intention of capturing every city, town and port on the entire Mexican coast.

The very latest report at Vera Cruz was that Santa Anna would dispute the passage of our troops to Mexico with an army of 20,000 men, but it was an indefinite rumor to which Mr. Kendall attached little importance.

Vera Cruz, April 5, 1847.

Alvarado, as every one anticipated, was taken without firing a gun, and the squadron has returned to this place. Captain Mayo has been left as Governor of the town with a small force, while Capt. Tattnall, in the Spitfire, has gone further up the river to look in at the different towns. I learn that Lieut. Hunter, of the Scourge—the first vessel in at Alvarado—has been arrested by Com. Perry for going ahead of his instructions, or on some charge of the kind. Better be accused of going too fast than too slow, and I hope that in the present instance Lieut. H. can explain everything satisfactorily. A great number of cannon and other military stores were captured at Alvarado, for there were no less than seven forts and batteries on the water side. It is said that Com. Perry has brought off every thing of value, and I trust the report may be true. To my thinking all the more valuable spoils taken from the Mexicans should be carried to Washington City, or some other place in the United States where every body can see them. There they can always remain as trophies of the American arms, and one of the most pleasant hours I have ever spent was in reading the inscriptions on the old Spanish guns we have captured from Mexicans, and which the latter have treasured as among the most brilliant results of their wars with the mother country. They are covered with figures and devices of most finished and elaborate workmanship, although none of them are more than two hundred years old.

Vera Cruz, April 6, 1847.

I have just seen a man who left the city of Mexico ten days since, coming by the way of Orizaba. He gives a most ludicrous description of the fighting at the capital. The Polka or Priest party have been in possession of the Alameda and other portions of the outskirts of the city, while the adherents of the Government have been quartered at the Palace. At 10 o'clock each morning the firing would commence, either party going up to their sand-bag barricades and banging and blazing away, promiscuously and miscellaneously, at any thing, every thing, and nothing; more especially nothing. The result of one month's hard fighting has been that one poor German match-maker and a few innocent women and children have been killed or crippled—the belligerents have deemed it either imprudent or inexpedient to come in sight of each other. A more perfect farce has never been enacted.

My informant says that there are some twenty American deserters at the city of Mexico. They rendezvous at the ten-pin alley of a man named Hawkins and are in a most pitiful condition. There are also near one hundred American prisoners in and about the city—perhaps Major Borland's party.

My informant met with many of the disarmed garrison of this place between here and Orizaba; they were telling wonderful stories of the size of our horses, and the terrible effect of our shells. Little confidence will they inspire, wherever they go.

The Government of Jalapa, it is said, has resolved not to make any resistance at their city whatever. The fate of Vera Cruz is before them—they know that the Americans will enter their beautiful place—and do not wish to see it destroyed. Sensible people, those of Jalapa.

Yours, &c. G. W. K.

Official despatches from Gen Scott to the 5th inst. are published in the Union. He was using every exertion to procure wagons and teams for transportation towards the capital. The city and camps were free from malignant fever, and great efforts were making to cleanse and purify the city and castle, to preserve them from infection. The General proposes to send home some cannon, flags, &c. as trophies.

Gen. Taylor has issued an order requiring the people of Mexico to pay for the Stores captured by the rancheros &c., each State in its neighborhood to pay its proportion.

COL. MORGAN'S FIGHT WITH URREA.

The N. O. Delta gives the particulars of the action, which took place some weeks ago. It appears that Col. Morgan, with 212 Ohio volunteers, fought over 1000 Lancers, for upwards of five hours, until artillery came to their aid from Monterey. The volunteers repulsed charge after charge of the Mexican horse. Finally, the Lancers fled in every direction, leaving more than 100 on the field. We lost 14 killed and a few wounded. Among the killed was Capt. Graham, Q. Master at Cerralvo.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S DETAILED REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Headquarters, Army of Occupation,
Agua Nueva, March 6, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command which resulted in the engagement of Buena Vista, the repulse of the Mexican army and the reoccupation of this position.

The information which reached me of the advance and concentration of a heavy Mexican force in my front, had assumed such a probable form, as to induce a special examination far beyond the reach of our pickets to ascertain its correctness. A small party of Texan spies, under Major McCulloch, despatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, 30 miles from this, on the route to San Luis Potosi, had reported a cavalry force of unknown strength at that place. On the 20th of February a strong reconnaissance under Lieut. Col. May was despatched to the Hacienda of Heclionda, while Major McCulloch made another examination of Encarnacion.—The results of these expeditions left no doubt that the enemy was in large force at Encarnacion under the orders of General Santa Anna, and that he meditated a forward movement and attack upon our position.

As the Camp at Agua Nueva could be turned on either flank, and as the enemy's force was greatly superior to our own, particularly in the arm of cavalry, I determined, after much consideration, to take up a position about eleven miles in rear, and there await the attack. The army broke up its camp and marched at noon on the 21st, encamping at the new position a little in front of the Hacienda of Buena Vista. With a small force I proceeded to Saltillo to make some necessary arrangements for the defence of the town, leaving Brig. Gen. Wool in the immediate command of the troops.

Before those arrangements were completed on the morning of the 22d, I was advised that the enemy was in sight, advancing. Upon reaching the ground it was found that his cavalry advance was in our front, having marched from Encarnacion, as we have since learned, at 11 o'clock on the day previous, and driving in a mounted force left at Agua Nueva to cover the removal of public stores. Our troops were in position occupying a line of remarkable strength. The road at this point becomes a narrow defile, the valley on its right being rendered quite impracticable for artillery by a system of deep and impassable gullies, while on the left a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous ravines extends far back towards the mountain which bounds the valley. The features of the ground were such as nearly to paralyze the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, while his infantry could not derive all the advantage of its numerical superiority. In this position we prepared to receive him. Capt. Washington's battery (4th artillery) was posted to command the road, while the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments under Colonels Hardin and Bissell, each eight companies, (to the latter of which was attached Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers,) and the 2d Kentucky under Col. McKee, occupied the crests of the ridges on the left and in rear. The Arkansas and Kentucky regiments of cavalry, commanded by Colonels Yell and H. Marshall, occupied the extreme left near the base of the mountain, while the Indiana brigade, under Brigadier General Lane, (composed of the 2d and 3d regiments under Cols. Bowles and Lane,) the Mississippi riflemen under Col. Davis, the squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons under Capt. Steen and Lieut. Col. May, and the light batteries of Capts. Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, were held in reserve. At 11 o'clock I received from Gen. Santa Anna a summons to surrender at discretion, which, with a copy of my reply, I have already transmitted. The enemy still forbore his attack, evidently waiting for the arrival of his rear columns which could be distinctly seen by our look-outs as they approached the field. A demonstration made on his left caused me to detach the 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery to our right, in which position they bivouacked for the night. In the mean time the Mexican light troops had engaged ours on the extreme left, (composed of parts of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry dismounted, and a rifle battalion from the Indiana brigade under Major Gorman, the whole commanded by Col. Marshall,) and kept up a sharp fire, climbing the mountain side, and apparently endeavoring to gain our flank. Three pieces of Capt. Washington's battery had been detached to the left, and were supported by the 2d Indiana regiment. An occasional shell was thrown by the enemy into this part of our line but without effect. The skirmishing of the light troops was kept up with trifling loss on our part until dark, when I became convinced that no serious attack would be made before the morning and returned with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of 2d dragoons to Saltillo. The troops bivouacked without fires, and laid upon their arms. A body of cavalry, some 1500 strong, had been visible all day in rear of the town, having entered the valley through a narrow pass east of the city. This cavalry commanded by Gen. Minon, had evidently been thrown in our rear to break up and harass our retreat, and perhaps make some attempt against the town if practicable. The city was occupied by four excellent companies of Illinois volunteers under Major Warren of the 1st regiment. A field-work, which commanded most of the approaches, was garrisoned by Capt. Webster's company, 1st artillery, and armed with two 24-pound howitzers, while the train and head quarter camp was guarded by two companies Mississippi riflemen under Capt. Rogers, and a field-piece commanded by Capt. Shover, 3d artillery. Having made these dispositions for the protection of the rear, I proceeded on the morning of the 23d to Buena Vista, ordering forward all the other available troops. The action had commenced before my arrival on the field.

During the evening and night of the 22d the enemy had thrown a body of light troops on the mountain side, with the purpose of outflanking our left; and it was here that the action of the 23d commenced at an early hour. Our riflemen under Colonel Marshall, who had been reinforced by three companies under Major Trail, 2d Illinois volunteers, maintained their ground handsomely against a greatly superior force, holding themselves under cover, and using their weapons with deadly effect. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against the centre of our position, a heavy column moving along the road. This force was soon dispersed by a few rapid and well-directed shots from Captain Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was concentrating a large force of infantry and cavalry under cover of the ridges, with the obvious intention of forcing our left, which was posted on an extensive plateau. The 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments formed this part of our line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery, under the orders of Capt. O'Brien—Brigadier General Lane being in the immediate command. In order to bring his men within effective range, General Lane ordered the artillery and 2d Indiana regiment forward. The artillery advanced within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, being exposed, as well as the battery, not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous cross fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left. Captain O'Brien found it impossible to retain his position without support, but was only able to withdraw two of his pieces, all the horses and cannoneers of the third piece being killed or disabled. The 2d Indiana regiment, which had fallen back as stated, could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel, Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment, and did good service, and those fugitives who, at a later period in the day, assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having given way, and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops which had rendered such good service on the mountain, were compelled to withdraw, which they did, for the most part, in good order. Many, however, were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defence of which they afterwards contributed.

Colonel Bissell's regiment, (2d Illinois,) which had been joined by a section of Captain Sherman's battery, had become completely outflanked, and was compelled to fall back, being entirely unsupported. The enemy was now pouring masses of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left, and was gaining our rear in great force. At this moment, I arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment had been directed to the left before reaching the position, and immediately came into action against the Mexican infantry which had turned our flank. The 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery under Captain Bragg, had previously been ordered from the right to reinforce our left, and arrived at a most opportune moment. That regiment, and a portion of the 1st Illinois, under Col. Hardin, gallantly drove the enemy, and recovered a portion of the ground we had lost. The batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg were in position on the plateau, and did much execution, not only in front, but particularly upon the masses which had gained our rear. Discovering that the enemy was heavily pressing upon the Mississippi regiment, the third Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, was despatched to strengthen that part of our line, which formed a crotchet perpendicular to the first line of battle.—At the same time Lieut. Kilburn, with a piece of Capt. Bragg's battery, was directed to support the infantry there engaged. The action was for a long time warmly sustained at that point—the enemy making several efforts both with infantry and cavalry against our line, and being always repulsed with heavy loss. I had placed all the regular cavalry and Capt. Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse under the orders of Brevet Lieut. Col. May, with directions to hold in check the enemy's column, still advancing to the rear along the base of the mountain, which was done in conjunction with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. In the meantime our left, which was still strongly threatened by a superior force, was further strengthened by the detachment of Capt. Bragg's, and a portion of Capt. Sherman's batteries, to that quarter. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the enemy along the base of the mountain, and the determined resistance offered by the two regiments opposed to them, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of the corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. The squadron of the 1st dragoons, under Lieut. Rucker, was now ordered up the deep ravine which these retreating corps were endeavoring to cross, in order to charge and disperse them. The squadron proceeded to the point indicated, but could not accomplish the object, being exposed to a heavy fire from a battery established to cover the retreat of those corps. While the squadron was detached on this service, a large body of the enemy was observed to concentrate on our extreme left, apparently with the view of making a descent upon the hacienda of Buena Vista, where our train and baggage were deposited. Lieut. Col. May was ordered to the support of that point, with two pieces of Capt. Sherman's battery under Lieut. Reynolds. In the meantime the scattered forces near the hacienda, composed in part of Majors Trail and Gorman's commands, had been to some extent organized under the advice of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, with the assistance of Major Morrison, volunteer staff, and were posted to defend the position. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda, that of the enemy had made its attack, having been handsomely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Cols. Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, one portion sweeping by the depot, where it received a destructive fire from the force which had collected there, and then gaining the mountain opposite, under a fire from Lieut. Reynold's section, the remaining portion regaining the base of the mountain on our left. In the charge at Buena Vista, Col. Yell fell gallantly at the head of his regiment; we also lost Adjt. Vaughan, of the Kentucky cavalry, a young officer of much promise. Lieut. Col. May, who had been rejoined by the squadron of the 1st dragoons and by portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops under Lieut. Col. Roane and Maj. Gorman, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the right flank of the enemy, upon whose masses, crowded in the narrow gorges and ravines, our artillery was doing fearful execution.

The position of that portion of the Mexican army which had gained our rear was now very critical, and it seemed doubtful whether it could regain the main body. At this moment I received from Gen. Santa Anna a message by a staff officer, desiring to know what I wanted? I immediately despatched Brig. Gen. Wool to the Mexican general in chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, General Wool could not cause the enemy to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued its retreat along the base of the mountain, and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army.

During the day the cavalry of Gen. Minon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle, where they intercepted several of our men.—Approaching the town, they were fired upon by Capt. Webster from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Capt. Shover moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shots at the cavalry with great effect.—They were driven into the ravines which lead to the lower valley, closely pursued by Capt. Shover, who was further supported by a piece of Capt. Webster's battery, under Lieut. Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Capt. Wheeler's company Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime, the firing had partially ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his reserves—and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Capt. O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field—his infantry support being entirely routed. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his guns. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate, the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day.—The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Taking a ravine which led in the direction of Capt. Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the meantime the rest of our artillery had taken position on the plateau, covered by the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Col. Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Col. McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading their commands.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brigadier General Marshall, who had made a forced march from the Rinconada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Captain Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed on the following day. Our own dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded, of which a large number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnoissance was made of the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard evacuating the place as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but upon examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it unadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally despatched to Encarnacion, on the 1st of March, under Col. Belknap. Some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matehuala, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewed upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown, by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers, and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna, in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained. Our loss is 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded, many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty-eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Capt. George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of Gen. Wool—a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who fell early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Cols. Hardin and McKee, and Lieut. Col. Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness, and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

[The Report then goes on to mention officers and corps who distinguished themselves. This we abridge, by merely giving the names, viz: Brig. Gens. Wool, of the Army, and Lane, of the Volunteers; The Light Artillery and its officers, Major Munroe, Capts. Washington, Sherman, Bragg, O'Bryan, and Shover, Lieuts. Brent, Whiting, Couch, Bryan, Thomas, Reynolds, French, Kilburn, and Donaldson. The Cavalry, with Lieut. Col. May, and Capts. Pike and Steen. The Mississippi Riflemen are highly complimented, with Col. Davis, who, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. The 3d Indiana regiment, under Col. Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Col. Bowles; the Kentucky Cavalry, under Col. Marshall; the two Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments; and Capt. Conner's company of Texas Rangers, are all highly commended. Col. Bissell, Lieut. Cols. Field, Roane, Holden, Weatherfield, Morrison, Majors Bradford, Trail, Fry, McCulloch, and Warren, Captain Sherpe, Lieuts. Rucker, Campbell, and Robinson, and Adjutants Griffith and Whiteside, are all noticed by name. The Medical Staff, under Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, are spoken of with approbation. And finally, Staff Officers, viz: Cols. Churchill, Belknap, and Whiting, Majors Bliss, Mansfield, Dix, Coffee, and Craig, Captains Chapman, Howard, Davis, Eaton, Sibley, Linnard, and Chilton, and Lieuts. McDowell, Sitgreaves, Garnett, Benham, Pope, Franklin, Kingsbury, and Mr. Thos. L. Crittenden, volunteer Aid, all distinguished themselves.]

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am, sir, very respectfully your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen'l U. S. A. Comm'g.

The Adj't Gen of the Army, Washington, D. C.

[The Tables referred to, shows a force of 334 officers and 4425 men—total 4759—of whom [illegible] were sick or under arrest. The killed number 267, the wounded 456, the missing 23—total 746.]

From the N. O. Picayune, April 14.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

We have been placed in possession of a private letter, addressed to Gen. E. G. W. Butler, of the parish of Iberville, by Gen. Taylor, which will be read with the greatest avidity. Whatever relates to the battle of Buena Vista, of an authentic character, must possess an absorbing interest. It will be at once seen that the letter was not intended for the press; but we make no apology for publishing such portions of it as are of public concern.—The distinguished gentleman to whom it was addressed has been moved by a desire to contribute to the knowledge of the public upon an engrossing subject, to submit this letter for our use. We do not admit that there would be any impropriety in this under any circumstances; but at the present moment, and at a time when a very unauthorized use is sought to be made of Gen. Taylor's name, we think the publication appropriate, and, indeed, necessary to the right understanding of his great character.

Headquarters near Agua Nueva,
Army of Occupation, Mexico,
March 4, 1847.

My Dear General: Your very acceptable and interesting letter of the 15th November last reached me on the 24th of December, while on the march from Monterey to Tampico; but the nature of my duties since then (being most of the time in the saddle,) in addition to other matters, has prevented me from replying to it until the present moment. Be assured, my dear sir, I have not since then lost sight of it or yourself; and I feel highly gratified for the flattering manner in which you have noticed the conduct of the officers and soldiers who marched with me from the Rio Grande to Monterey and compelled that place to surrender after much hard fighting, as they fully merited the handsome encomiums you have thought proper to bestow on them. For this you have my sincere thanks.

[The General then alludes to the misrepresentations which had been made in regard to Major Gen. Butler at Monterey. Those misrepresentations had been the subject of conversation between them, and left no feeling like distrust or unkindness towards each other in their breasts. The letter then goes on:]

I was aware of the report as well as statements in a few of the public journals, that it was intended by certain individuals to bring Gen. Butler forward as the successor to Mr. Polk, which gave me no concern, and would not even had it been the case, which I did not credit and which had been forgotten. I doubt if the subject would have again crossed my mind, had it not been brought to my notice by you or some one else. I have never heard him or any of his friends allude to this matter. He (the general,) in consequence of his wound not healing, which gave him so much pain as to render him unfit for duty, left a short time since by advice of his medical attendant for New Orleans, where I hope he has arrived in safety, and where I truly hope he will very soon recover so as to be able to take the field once more.

I may observe that I have been also named as a candidate for that high office by a few newspaper editors and others, which has been done without my knowledge, wishes or consent.

This I have assured all who have written me on the subject; assuring them I had no aspirations for that or any other civil office; that my whole energies, mental and physical, were and had been absorbed in such a way as I thought best calculated to bring this war to a speedy and honorable close, believing it was for the interest of both countries the sooner it was done the better—at any rate so far as ours was concerned; and that President-making should be lost sight of until this was accomplished.

[Here follows a brief statement of events from the time of Gen. Scott's arrival at the Brazos till Gen. Taylor returned from Victoria to Monterey. The letter then proceeds:]

I retraced my steps to Monterey, where I arrived towards the latter part of the month [January,] and where I expected to remain some time to recruit myself and horses; but a few days after my arrival, I received information from the command in my front at Saltillo, (65 miles in the direction of San Luis Potosi from Monterey,) that the command—between 4000 and 5000 strong—under Gen. Wool, had become very much alarmed in consequence of about 100 picked men and horses, belonging to the Kentucky and Arkansas regiments of mounted men, who were sent out towards San Luis to gain intelligence respecting the enemy and to watch their movements, having been taken, after being surrounded in the night, and all made prisoners by a large force of cavalry, about 50 miles in advance of Saltillo. So said one of the party who succeeded in making his escape the next night and getting back to Saltillo; also that the Mexican army was advancing in great numbers towards Saltillo. These reports induced me to join my advance immediately.—Leaving Monterey on the 31st January I reached Saltillo on the morning of the 2d February with a small reinforcement, which increased my force to 5000, when I lost no time in moving forward and establishing a camp at this place, about 20 miles in advance of Saltillo on the San Luis road, for the purpose of carrying on a system of instruction, as well as to watch the movements of the enemy, and where I expected to fight him should he attempt to move on Saltillo. Here I remained until the 21st, examining the several passes through the mountains—at which time I ascertained that Gen. Santa Anna was advancing and near at hand with an overwhelming force. Not exactly liking my position, having ascertained that he could gain my rear by two roads on my right and one on my left, and not deeming it prudent to divide my forces, and having apprehensions about my supplies which were at Saltillo, I determined at once to fall back towards that place about twelve miles, and occupy a strong position between two spurs of a mountain with a narrow valley between them, where at one point the road is so narrow as to permit of only one wagon at a time, with deep gullies running up to the mountains, washed by the rains so as to prevent horses or carriages from passing them without great difficulty. Said position had been closely examined by the topographical engineers under the eye of Gen. Wool, before my arrival, who deemed it admirably adapted to resist a large with a small force, as well as adapted to the description of force which composed our army. We therefore fell back and occupied it on the evening of the 21st, and at once made the necessary preparations for giving battle.

The next day the enemy made his appearance early in the day, and after reconnoitering our position for some time, at 2 o'clock, p. m., I received, by a staff officer with a flag, a communication from General Santa Anna requiring me to surrender at discretion, stating that in the event of my doing so, we should be well treated; that he had surrounded me with more than 20,000 men; that resistance was out of the question—and, if I attempted it my command would be put to route and must be destroyed. In reply, I stated that I could not comply with his demand, and he was at liberty to commence operations whenever he was inclined to do so. Soon after this, the action was commenced with his skirmishers on our left, which was promptly met by ours, and continued without intermission on the side of the mountain until dark.

In the morning at sunrise he renewed the contest with an overwhelming force—with artillery, infantry and dragoons—which lasted with very slight intermissions until dark. A portion of the time the contest was much the severest I have ever witnessed, particularly towards the latter part of the day, when he (Santa Anna) brought up his reserve, and in spite of every effort on our part, after the greatest exertions I have ever witnessed on both sides, drove us by an immense superiority of numbers for some distance. He had at least five to one at that point against us. Fortunately, at the most critical moment, two pieces of artillery which I had ordered up to support that part of our line met our exhausted men retreating, when they were brought into battery and opened on the enemy, then within fifty yards in hot pursuit, with canister and grape, which brought him to a halt and soon compelled him to fall back. In this tremendous contest we lost three pieces of artillery, nearly all the men and horses having been killed or crippled, which put it out of our power to bring them off; nor did I deem it advisable to attempt to regain them.

The enemy made his principal efforts against our flanks. He was handsomely repulsed in every attempt on our right, but succeeded early in the day in gaining our left in consequence of the giving way of one of the volunteer regiments which could not be rallied with but few exceptions, the greater portion retiring about a mile to a large rancho or farm house, where our wagons and a portion of our stores were left. These were soon after attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and were repulsed with some loss.

For several hours the fate of the day was extremely doubtful, so much so that I was urged by some of the most experienced officers to fall back and take up a new position. This I knew it would never do to attempt with volunteers, and at once declined it. The scene now became one of the deepest interest. Between the several deep ravines there were portions of level land from one to four hundred yards in extent, which became alternately points of attack and defence, after our left was turned, by both sides. These extended along and near the base of the mountain for about two miles, and the struggle for them may be very appropriately compared to a game of chess. Night put a stop to the contest, and, strange to say, both armies occupied the same positions they did in the morning before the battle commenced. Our artillery did more than wonders. We lay on our arms all night, as we had done the two previous ones, without fires, there being no wood to be had, and the mercury below the freezing point, ready and expecting to renew the contest the next morning; but we found at daylight the enemy had retreated during the night, leaving his killed and many of his wounded for us to bury and take care of—carrying off every thing else, and taking up a position at this place. We did not think it advisable to pursue, not knowing whether he would renew the attack, continue his retreat, or wished to draw us from our strong position; but contented ourselves with watching his movements closely. Finding, on the 26th, he had renewed his retreat, early in the morning of the 27th, the army was put in motion for this place, where we arrived about 3 o'clock, p. m.—their rear guard, consisting of cavalry, leaving as our advance got in sight. I at once determined on harassing his rear; but on examining the state of the men and horses, I found that five days and nights marching, incessant watching, and sixteen hours' hard fighting, had so exhausted the first and broken down the latter, it was next to impossible to accomplish any thing without rest. We remained quiet here until the 2d inst. when I pushed a command on the San Luis road to a large plantation called Incarnation, where we found between two and three hundred wounded in the most wretched condition, besides those they carried with them and left here and on the field. Here we took about ten prisoners, the main part of their army having proceeded on in the direction of San Luis in a very disorganized condition.

On the 22d the enemy threw in our rear, through the passes of the mountains, 2000 cavalry, and early in the morning of the next day, 23d, made demonstrations against Saltillo and throughout the day.—They succeeded at one time in cutting off the communication between the city and the battle ground, and making several prisoners, but were driven away by the officer commanding in the city with two pieces of artillery, covered by about sixty men. They, however, while in possession of the road, prevented a good many from running off to the city, to which place about 200 of our men had succeeded in getting previously to the cavalry occupying the road—they, the runaways, reporting that our army was beaten and in full retreat.

The loss on both sides was very great as you may suppose—enough so on ours to cover the whole country with mourning, for among the noblest and purest of the land have fallen. We had 240 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy has suffered in still greater numbers, but as the dead and wounded are scattered all over the country, it is difficult to ascertain their number. The prisoners who have fallen into our hands, (between 200 and 300—enough to exchange for all who have been taken from us,) as well as some medical officers left behind to take care of the wounded, say their killed and wounded is not less than 1500, and they say perhaps more.

I hope the greater portion of the good people of the country will be satisfied with what we have done on this occasion. I flatter myself that our compelling a Mexican army of more than 20,000 men, completely organized, and led by their Chief Magistrate, to retreat, with less than 500 regulars and about 4000 volunteers, will meet their approval. I had not a single company of regular infantry; the whole was taken from me.

I was truly gratified to observe that the Chief Magistrate of your State had conferred on you the rank of brigadier general in the militia, and had hoped the President of the United States would have called you into service as such with the new regiments, and hope he may yet do so, as I need hardly repeat the pleasure it would give me to be associated with you in carrying on this war. The road to the city of Mexico from here is now open, and we only want a few thousand of good regulars, in addition to the volunteers, to enable us to reach that place. What effect our late battle will have on Santa Anna and the Mexican Congress, time must determine; but I sincerely hope it will lead to peace. One thing is certain: their principal army has become demoralized, and it will be very difficult for them to raise and equip another.

I regretted to hear your crop of sugar was a short one, but sincerely hope, as the failure of the crop was general, that the high prices obtained will fully make up for quantity.

I much fear I have spun out this long and to you uninteresting epistle, beyond your patience even to wade through it; but I have the consolation to know you are not compelled to read the whole or any part of it. I will conclude by desiring you to present me most respectfully to your excellent lady, as well as to my friend Col. Nicholas, and accept my sincere wishes for the continued health and prosperity of you and yours through a long life.

With respect and esteem, your friend,
Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. E. G. W. Butler, Louisiana.

Gen. Taylor's Politics.—The National Intelligencer, a journal of well known caution in its statements, after referring to the prominent fact that three-fourths of the prominent men in the army are Whigs, uses the following language in regard to the two commanding generals:

"It is still more generally known, indeed it is known universally, that Gen. Scott, the Chief in command of the Army, and Gen. Taylor, who has distinguished himself so greatly, are both Whigs, Constitutional American Whigs, in all their opinions and sentiments."

The editor of the Philadelphia Chronicle has placed the following at the head of his paper:

☞We go for☜
"OLD ROUGH AND READY"
AND NOBODY ELSE!

Santa Anna's Age.—Santa Anna was born at San Juan Del Rio, about 1804, and is the son of an exiled Spanish nobleman.

Santa Anna's despatch to the Minister at War.

Your Excellency, we've won the day,
My "heroes" fought amid the fray,
And whipped the Yankees without pay,
And *then*——we run away.

MR. POINSETT ON THE WAR, AND PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The opinions of a gentleman who has occupied for many years the post of Minister to Mexico from this country, and a statesman of so much ability and experience as Mr. Poinsett, are worthy of special attention. They are thus stated, (no doubt authoritatively,) by the Charleston Mercury:

MR. POINSETT, MR. CALHOUN, AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Sims, member of Congress from this State, lately asserted at a public meeting in Georgetown, that Mr. Poinsett differed essentially from Mr. Calhoun as to the best means of terminating the Mexican war. It is to be regretted that Mr. Sims should have committed himself to such an assertion, probably on no better authority than mere rumor, but as the assertion has been made, we felt bound to inquire into it, and feel authorized in saying, that although Mr. Poinsett might differ as to the points to be occupied, and some of the details proposed by Mr. Calhoun, he believes the plan of defending our own line the best that could be adopted with a view to the future interests of the country, as well as to a permanent, if not an early peace.

As soon as July, 1846, we find Mr. Poinsett urging the impolicy of attacking the Mexican empire upon the line of march selected by the Government, both upon military and political grounds. The reasons which suggested themselves to his mind, from a thorough knowledge of the country and the people, why the invasion should not proceed from the Northern frontier of Mexico, have been confirmed by the experience of General Taylor, and as he justly feared, the presence of the American forces there, has alienated the Republicans of the Northern Mexican States. He appears, too, to have dreaded what is about to happen, if it has not already taken place, that our invasion would destroy the fair prospects of the Republican party in Mexico, and strengthen the monarchical faction in that country. He thinks, as we are assured, that the National and Republican party in Mexico will not consent to part with any portion of their territory beyond the Rio Grande and would not be disposed to make peace with us upon our terms, even if we were in possession of the capital, but would continue an obstinate resistance to our forces. We will not point out in what manner such resistance might be rendered effective, but refer with Mr. Calhoun to the contest of the Russians with the Caucasian tribes, and of France with Algiers.

If, however, the Hierarchists and Monarchists should, in consequence of our attack upon the country, succeed in recovering from the Republicans the power they lost, with the overthrow of their agent Santa Anna, we may have peace with Mexico upon our own terms, but it will be at the cost of having laid the foundation of a throne on the North American continent.

We will not now enter upon the inquiry whether such a peace would be desirable. We perceive that Mr. Poinsett is of the opinion, that the preponderance of the Republican party in Mexico is so decided, that unless sustained by a powerful ally, a monarchy could not long exist in that country. Left to themselves, the people would speedily overthrow such a form of government, as they showed themselves capable of doing when they expelled Santa Anna.

We find too that Gen. Taylor entertains the same views as to the policy of occupying a defensive line as Mr. Calhoun. In his despatch of the 15th Oct. 1846, he thus addresses the Department. "I am free to confess that in view of the difficulties and expense attending a movement into the heart of the country, and particularly in view of the unsettled and revolutionary character of the Mexican Government, the occupation of such a line seems to me, the best course that can be adopted. The line taken might either be that on which we propose to insist as the boundary between the Republics, say the Rio Grande, or the line to which we have advanced, viz: The Sierra Madre, including Chihuahua and Santa Fe. The former line could be held with a much smaller force than the latter, but even the line of the Sierra Madre could be held with a force greatly less than would be required for an active campaign. Monterey controls the great outlet from the interior. A strong garrison at this point, with an advance at Saltillo, and a small corps at Monclova, Linares, Victoria, and Tampico, would effectually cover the line.

"I have limited my remarks to the position of the Army on the frontier, and the requirements of a campaign against San Luis Potosi, the suggestions of the Secretary's letter being confined to this general theatre of operations. Should the Government determine to strike a decisive blow at Mexico, it is my opinion that the force should land near Vera Cruz or Alvarado, and after establishing a secure depot, march thence on the Capital. The amount of troops required for this service would not fall short, in my judgment, of 25,000 men, of which, at least 10,000 men should be regular troops."

Mr. Poinsett says in the Southern Commercial Review of July last, "If an invasion of Mexico is resolved upon, it may be best effected by well disciplined troops, and a well appointed Army, by the shortest and most direct route from Alvarado, along the plains of Apan to the gat of Mexico."

DISSOLUTION of the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter Evans & Co., by mutual consent. All persons having claims on said firm will present them to Henry J. Dennis for settlement, as he is authorised to settle all demands against the firm.

PETER EVANS.
PETER G. EVANS.
HENRY J. DENNIS.

April 27, 1847. 60-3w

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher; will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.

Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 27, 1847.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—*Important Whig Victory.*—But few returns have reached us from Virginia; but a most gratifying result in the Metropolitan District is certain. Hon. John M. Botts, a distinguished Whig, is elected to Congress, over Leake, Loco, by a majority of about 600 votes. Two years ago Mr. Botts was beaten by Mr. Seddon, Loco.

The partial returns lead to the belief that Gen. Dromgoole, the great gun of the party in Virginia, who was elected two years ago by nearly 900 majority, is defeated by Mr. Bolling, Whig. Also, that Kennedy, Whig, has beaten Bedinger, Loco, in the 10th District, which gave Polk a majority of 700. Also, that Irving, Whig, has beaten Bocock in the Buckingham District.

Pendleton, the only Whig in the late Congress from Virginia, is re-elected from the Fairfax District.

P. S.—This morning's mail brought us no Virginia paper, but a variety of contradictory reports in the Raleigh Register, Washington Union, and Baltimore Patriot. The Register claims, as certain, the election of Bolling over Dromgoole, Watts over Atkinson, Goggin over Leake; and a confident belief that Newton has beaten Beale, and Kennedy beaten Bedinger. The election in these districts is so close that we fear all this good news received by the Register from Rail Road passengers, may not be verified by the complete returns. The Union claims the election of Beale, "without doubt." A letter from Portsmouth, in the Patriot, gives returns from the greater part of that district, and "does not give up" Watts, "though the chances are decidedly in favor of Atkinson." Kennedy was 354 ahead of Bedinger, with four counties to hear from, which gave Polk about 500 majority.

GEN. TAYLOR'S OFFICIAL LETTER.—The reader will find in this paper the material part of the official account of the Battle of Buena Vista. We have already published much on this subject; but every body will wish to read the old hero's own account of it, which is truly interesting. Even the Union praises it highly. That paper says, "It is full of the most stirring and brilliant details. No man can read it without feeling proud of the glory which has been reflected upon our arms, and without anticipating the deep moral impression which it will make upon the eastern world. It commemorates an achievement which is destined to live long on the page of history."

We also copy a private letter from Gen Taylor to a gentleman of Louisiana, which we find in the Picayune,—and for writing which, we presume he will not be censured by the Administration, since he there disavows any wish to be President. But the People will fix all that without asking his or Mr. Polk's consent.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—Nothing has yet occurred to induce a hope of Peace, except that our government has despatched to Vera Cruz, Nicholas P. Trist, Chief Clerk in the State Department, and formerly Consul at Havana, as special bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott. No official statement of the objects of this mission is given; but the rumor at Washington is, that he is not at liberty to *propose* any further negotiation to Mexico, she having heretofore thrice rejected overtures to negociate. The advance must come from Mexico. But, if that advance be made, then it is said Mr. Trist has instructions for almost any conceivable state of things, and that he will remain with the Army until matters are finally adjusted.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Locofoco, states, "with the most entire confidence, that the President has solemnly determined never to relinquish to Mexico one inch of that soil which has been profusely watered by American blood, and consecrated by American valor. The bloody battle fields of Monterey and Buena Vista, are never again to know Mexican domination."

If this be Mr. Polk's ultimatum, of course there is no possibility of a restoration of peace at present.

It is said, and of course truly, that if Mexico should not sue for peace, Gens. Scott and Taylor were instructed to push our victorious banners ahead until they have planted them on the very walls of her capitol!"

MOST EXTRAORDINARY.—The National Intelligencer states, that "up to the eve of the battle of Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor had not *received* a Letter from the War Department subsequent to the 22d of October; and the first (and we think only) official information he then had of Gen. Scott's appointment to command in Mexico was the letter of Gen. Scott himself from New York, under date of 25th of November, which has been for some weeks before the Public."

In reply to this, the Union mentions one letter, written on the 25th November last.

N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—A letter mentions the death of Mr. Jas. H. Miller, a volunteer in Company F, from Caswell county.

PLENTY OF CANDIDATES.—The Register says that there are no less than *seven* Locofoco Candidates for Congress in the Raleigh District, viz: Gen. Daniel of Halifax, Gen. Hawkins and Dr. Pritchard of Warren, Mr. Toole of Edgecombe, Mr. Arrington of Nash, and Messrs. Busbee and Shepard of Wake. Of these, five are supposed to be Calhoun men, viz: Messrs. Daniel, Pritchard, Busbee, Toole and Shepard.

P. S. We have received a long Circular by Mr. Toole, in which he declares himself, unconditionally, a candidate, defies all caucuses and conventions, and, *mirabile dictu!* comes out for General Taylor for President. We have not had time to read it, but see that he gives up his old favorite, Mr. Calhoun, and approves, generally, of Mr. Polk's Administration.

THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.—We hope the Cheraw Gazette and Camden Journal will rest assured, that the Rail Road Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and others interested, are doing all that they can to bring things to bear towards a successful commencement of this great work. To perfect the arrangements, more time has been required than was expected; but that will be of small moment if success shall crown their efforts,—as we hope.

The Telegraph is in actual operation to Fredericksburg, Va., and will soon be extended to Richmond.

Mr. Shaw started this morning, on the line from Fayetteville to Cheraw, to locate the posts for the Telegraph. He informs us that they will be placed in the ground *very soon.*

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington Chronicle states that the subscriptions in that town amount to about $145,000; in Columbus county $12,000; in Darlington between 20 and 30,000; in Marion between 30 and 40,000; and in Sumter between 30 and 40,000.

MR. POLK'S VISIT.—At a meeting of citizens of Granville, Warren, and Franklin, at Henderson, resolutions in relation to the President's expected visit to Chapel Hill were adopted, and a Committee of Six Gentlemen from each of the three counties was appointed to correspond with him, ascertain when he may be expected at Gaston, meet him there, tender him the hospitalities of the State, and accompany him to Raleigh and Chapel Hill.

CAPT. BURGWIN.—The Union publishes the official account of Col. Price, of the battle in which Capt. Burgwin was mortally wounded. It occurred on the 3d and 4th of February.

On the 29th January, Capt. Burgwin, in command of a detachment of 180 men, had fought and defeated between 6 and 700 of the enemy, who had taken a very strong position, sheltered by trees and rocks, in a gorge of a mountain where only three men could march abreast. One man was killed and one wounded, of our troops, and about 20 killed and 60 wounded of the enemy. From this place, a most severe march through the snow was made to Taos, where the whole force of 470 men was concentrated under Col. Price. It was a place of great strength, having large buildings of 7 or 8 stories high, with very thick walls, in which a great number of the enemy were sheltered. The small pieces of cannon were not sufficient to make a breach in these walls, and Capt. Burgwin undertook to take them by storm. This was finally accomplished, but at a heavy loss, Capt. Burgwin himself receiving the wound in the breast of which he died on the 7th. 7 of our men were killed and 45 wounded, of whom many have died since. Of the enemy about 150 were killed, number of wounded not known. The enemy then sued for peace, which was granted, they surrendering some of the ringleaders of the insurrection; one of whom was *tried by a court martial and hanged;* and *another was shot by a dragoon!* (and this is spoken of as "an unfortunate circumstance.")

A letter to the Charleston Mercury, from Santa Fe, says,—

"Captain Burgwin was a native of North Carolina—he graduated at West Point in 1830, and at the time of his death was high up on the list of Captains. He was one of the most popular officers in the army, from his high toned, gentlemanly character. His conduct and courage in the late battles, are the theme of universal praise.—After being wounded, Col. Price rode up to him and told him that whether he recovered or not, he should bear testimony of his gallantry. Captain B. replied, "I hope, Colonel, you will also bear witness that my company did its duty."

Another letter, from an officer, at the same place, Feb'y 13th, says,—

"To-day has been a day of mourning. This morning we attended the funeral of our lamented friend, Captain Burgwin; this afternoon, we followed the remains of our late governor to their final resting place. Capt. Burgwin was buried with the usual honors paid to officers of that rank. The governor was buried by the Masonic fraternity, assisted by all the military of the place.—Never was such a funeral pageant witnessed in this country. At least 1200 Americans were present, and a vast concourse of Mexicans.—Their graves are on a little knoll just under the western angle of Fort Marcy."

A writer in the National Intelligencer says of Capt. Burgwin,—

"He had acted a conspicuous part in the previous engagement, and by his coolness and intrepidity had inspired courage in his men, who were ready to follow him in the "thickest of the fight." As an officer, Capt. Burgwin was a disciplinarian, was punctual, prompt, and ever ready for duty, and, by his justice, impartiality, and kindness, secured the confidence of his men, the love of his brother officers, and the respect of his superiors. A warm-hearted and steadfast friend, generous and talented, to sacrifice such a life at the shrine of duty, with such an ignoble foe, draws from his fellow soldiers a tear of pity, but reflects honor on the service he so much adorned. It is from accomplished officers like him that the service is illustrated, and his integrity and high sense of honor have given him a preeminent station among his many friends, who deeply lament his untimely loss.

A. B.

DEATHS OF VOLUNTEERS.—A letter from Santa Fe says,—

"The winter here has been very cold, and about one in ten or twelve of the Volunteers have died here—the hill is covered with graves."

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Cambria furnishes Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The most important news is in relation to the markets. Some idea began to be formed of the short crop of cotton, and prices had risen ¼d. This has caused a rise of ½ cent in New York. Corn and flour had fallen greatly. Flour $4 25 per bbl. Corn $5 50 per 480 lbs. &c. This immense decline has had no effect in New York, where stocks of breadstuffs are small. Corn has sold since at $1, and Flour at 7 87 to 8 00.

The Cambria brought $2,000,000, in specie, and large amounts are on the way in other vessels.

Prince Polignac, the last of Charles the 10th's Ministers, died in retirement on the 27th ult.

In Ireland, pestilence and famine were making awful havoc among the poor. Scotland and France also are still suffering for food. Immense numbers of people were preparing to emigrate to the United States.

GOOD.—A capital anecdote is told of Messrs. Goggin and Leake, rival candidates for Congress in the Albemarle District, Va. In 1845, Mr. Leake, (like many others of his party, who proposed to whip Mexico before breakfast, &c.) had assured the people that annexation would not lead to war, enforcing his conviction by the pledge that he himself would *do all the fighting that would be caused by it!* In the discussion in Nelson county, a few days ago, Mr. Goggin called the attention of a recruiting Sergeant, who was on the spot, to Mr. Leake, as one who had *enlisted two years ago, but who had never joined his regiment!*

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the great Publishing House of Harper & Brothers, of New York, for copies of several works just issued by them. First in value, is

Hallam's History of the Constitution of England, from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. From the 5th London Edition; 8vo. pages 737. The period embraced in this valuable historical work is that in which the most important concessions were made from despotism to a wisely-regulated Liberty.

2d. Importance of Practical Education and Useful Knowledge: A Selection from the Orations and other Discourses of the Hon. Edward Everett, (late Minister to England, and now President of Cambridge College.) 12mo. pages 219.

3d. Great Events, described by distinguished Historians, Chroniclers, and other Writers. Collected and in part translated by Dr. Francis Leiber, Professor in Columbia College, S. C., 12mo. pages 415. The object of this work is to assist in forming strong characters among the youth of the country, by an early familiarity with great events, and the characters of great men. It was originally compiled to assist the author in instructing his own son.

The 4th work is of a kindred character; and is the production of one who, like Dr. Leiber, has been devoted to the Education of the young. It is by Mrs. Phelps, late Vice-Principal of the Troy Female Seminary, and is entitled, "the Fireside Friend, or Female Student: being advice to young Ladies on the important subject of Education. With an Appendix, on Moral and Religious Education, from the French of Madame De Saussure."

5th. Scenes in Nature; or Conversations for Children, on Land and Water. Pages 324. This work is based on one by Mrs. Marcet, the celebrated authoress of Conversations on Chemistry.

6th. The Castle of Ehrenstein: A novel from the prolific pen of James.

From Mr. DAVID R. BELL, of this town, we have received "An Abridged History of Mexico, and the Texan Revolution, with Sketches of the Lives of Gen's Taylor and Santa Anna," just published by the Author, and for sale by him and at the Book Stores in this town.

SENOR ATOCHA.—This individual has become famous, in consequence of his selection by Mr. Polk as his Ambassador to carry proposals of peace to Mexico, and of his very unceremonious dismissal by that government. It has been often stated that no more unfortunate appointment could have been made; but why, we did not understand. The New Orleans Delta explains it all. That paper says that Senor Atocha is well known in New Orleans: that

"A long residence in Mexico, a profitable toadyism to Santa Anna, whose money bag he carried to the cock-pits frequented by his Excellency, an extensive shaving and pawnbrokerage in a small way, in addition to petty intrigues, all terminating in rendering him so obnoxious to the Mexicans as to suggest the expediency of his leaving the country, are the qualifications of the individual selected by our Government to bear the olive branch to the Mexican Government."

After thus "leaving his country for his country's good," he occupied the place of *night-watch* in New Orleans!

Such is the man who, without superior talents or character, is suddenly invested with the high dignity of a representative of our government, to treat for peace at a foreign court, where he was unfortunately known, and having the deposit of fifteen millions of dollars in his power! Well may the Delta say, that the presence of such a man as our Ambassador, was calculated to excite in the Mexican people and government, the profoundest contempt and indignation.

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE.—The Hon. Waddy Thompson has published another letter on Mexican affairs, at the close of which he truly says, that every body is tired of this war, and anxious for peace,—actual peace, with or without a treaty. The plan which he heretofore suggested, of a line of garrisoned posts, say on the Rio Grande, would give us this peace. Mexico would never assail that line: She can raise no great army now.

"It is thus in our power (says Gen. Thompson in conclusion,) at once to put an end to this most unnecessary and deplorable war, and every consideration which should have influence upon honorable men demands that we should do so. The national honor never required the war. The honor of this country require a war with Mexico! No view of national interest justifies its further prosecution upon a feeble, vanquished, but gallant enemy. Glorious as have been and always will be the achievements of our arms, the shout of victory is not unaccompanied with the sobbings of grief and the agony of many a stricken and broken heart. Who that has a heart does not feel it beat in deep sympathy with the illustrious patriot of Ashland for the loss of his gallant and heroic son? Terrible is the responsibility of those who have it in their power to stop the further effusion of blood and who do it not. I will not say that they incur all the moral guilt of murder, but I solemnly declare that, in like circumstances myself, I should feel that I did."

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.—The N. O. Delta learns that Gen. Taylor intends to send the volunteers who are now with him, and whose term of service will soon expire, to the Rio Grande, and thence to the U. S., as fast as the new volunteers and regulars reach him. The Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, and Massachusetts volunteers will give him a force of new and fresh men, about 3000 strong; and about 2500 of the new regulars are on their way to join him. This will give him a force of about 6000 men, with which he will march for San Luis, as soon as the rainy season sets in, to furnish a supply of water on the road.

The Delta justly supposes that the returning volunteers will be welcomed with all the heartiness due to their glorious services.

At a late Public Dinner in New Orleans, Capt. Hooker, of the Army, in reply to a toast complimentary to Gen. Taylor, said "He had seen Gen. T. under every variety of circumstances, and he considered him *the great Captain of the age.*—There was no better man than Gen. Taylor. He looks after the comfort of the men; is kind and attentive to the sick; and his ears are open to hear the grievances of all. His enemies also respect him, and the Mexican people also had learned to like him, for he had been just to them."

ILLUMINATION.—The cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore were most brilliantly illuminated on Monday and Wednesday nights of last week, in honor of the victories of Taylor and Scott.

At New Hanover Superior Court, last week, Judge Battle presiding, Broughton, the murderer of De Silva, was sentenced to be hanged on Friday the 21st May. John Cowan was convicted, and R. A. Price acquitted, of the charge of Highway Robbery. Cowan confessed his guilt, and implicated Price, and the finding of the Jury is said to have surprised the public. The prosecution was conducted with zeal and ability by Mr. Ashe, State Solicitor. Mr. McRee appeared by assignment of the Court for Cowan, and Messrs. Meares and Miller defended Price. An appeal in Cowan's case was taken to the Supreme Court.

A GOOD SUBSCRIBER.—The author of the following Letter first subscribed to the Observer fourteen years ago in North Carolina. He afterwards removed to Alabama, and there he had the Observer to follow him. And now in Mississippi he still retains his attachment to the Old North State, and still looks to the Observer for an account of her doings:

"———, Mississippi, April 8, 1847.

"E. J. HALE—Dear Sir: The *first* money I ever received I paid you for the "Observer" when I was *ten years old.* I enclose you $5, which is the *last* I have received. Place to my credit."

The Postmaster General has decided that Postmasters have *not* the right to frank letters ordering newspapers and enclosing subscriptions, or "to frank any letters other than those on their own private business or the business of their offices."

Cherokee Lands.—Montreville Patton, Esq. of Buncombe, and Col. Joseph Cathey, of Haywood, have been appointed by the Governor, and George W. Hayes, Esq., by the County Court of Cherokee, Commissioners to value the surrendered lands in Cherokee and Macon Counties, according to the Act of Assembly on that subject, at the last Session.

Raleigh Register.

Gen. Scott and Mr. Flemming.—During the last Session of the Legislature, the "Member from Yancy," Mr. *Flemming,* pronounced, in the Hall of the House of Commons, that the gallant old Hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, Gen. Scott, was "*dead*"! We wonder if Mr. *Flemming* believes in ghosts, or has he heard of the splendid achievement of this "*dead*" General at Vera Cruz! If Gen. Scott *is* dead, his old ghost is truly a valiant *spirit.* We have heard of ghosts frightening women and children almost to fits, but this is the first time we ever knew one to bid defiance to the cannonading of a walled fortress. Truly he must be a different species of dead animal, from that of the "Ass," referred to in Mr. Rayner's triumphant and eloquent rejoinder.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Webster.—This gentleman has been unavoidably detained at Washington City, by unforeseen occurrences. When we hear of his departure from the Capital, we will announce it. There are, we learn, several Letters for him, lying in our Post Office.—*Raleigh Register.*

By this Morning's Mail.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The latest intelligence from the city of Mexico is given in the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 9th instant, from which is translated the following:

"On the 31st of March was published in Mexico the capitulation of Vera Cruz. President Santa Anna issued an address to his countrymen, in which, among other things, he says—

"'Mexicans. Vera Cruz is in the power of the enemy. It has fallen, not before the valor of the Americans or the influence of their good fortune. We ourselves, to our shame be it said, have brought this fatal disgrace upon our arms by our interminable dissensions. * * * * I am resolved to go and meet the enemy. * * * * Chance may decree that the proud American host shall take the capital of the Aztec empire; I shall not behold that disaster, for I shall first lay down my life in the struggle. * * * * Yet the nation shall not perish; I swear that Mexico shall triumph if my wishes are seconded by a sincere and unanimous effort. A thousand times fortunate for us will prove the disaster of Vera Cruz, if the fall of that city shall awaken in the breasts of the Mexicans the enthusiasm, the dignity and generous ardor of a true patriotism. It will undoubtedly prove the salvation of the country.'

Two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, in all 2000, had marched from the capital to join Gen. La Vega at the National Bridge. On the 1st of April, Santa Anna would set out in person, at the head of 2000 more, determined, as he says, to dispute the ground inch by inch, and "die before he will consent to a peace." Enrolment of troops is going on at various points. The army of the North remained at San Luis.

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for President (besides at places heretofore mentioned,) by a public meeting in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; by the Whigs of Norfolk, Va., and Washington, Ken.

And the following newspapers, (besides those heretofore stated,) have put up his name for that office, viz: Pittsburg Commercial Journal, Shelby (Ken.) News, Warrenton (Va.) Times, Norfolk Herald, Philadelphia Sun, N. Y. Mirror, Baltimore American Whig.

FIRES AT CHERAW.—The dwelling of Brown Bryan, Esq. of Cheraw, was set fire to on the afternoon of the 16th inst. but by timely discovery it was preserved with but little damage. No discovery appears to have been made of the incendiary.

On the preceding night a negro house had been burned, the fire supposed to have been kindled by carelessness of a couple of drunken tenants.

The Remains of Lieut. Col. Clay.—At a large meeting of the citizens of Louisville, a large committee, composed of the most respectable citizens, was appointed to make arrangements to have the remains of Col. Clay brought to that city, from Buena Vista, and buried with fitting solemnities. Another committee was appointed to superintend the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. Col. Clay was a citizen of Louisville when he joined the army. We need not say that he was beloved and esteemed by the people of that place. His virtues won the regard, as his manliness commanded the respect of men.

Mr. Polk and the Succession.—The Union of Saturday says:

"We repeat, *in the most authoritative manner, that Mr. Polk positively disclaims, as he has uniformly done, every idea of the succession.*"

The friends of Mr. Polk will doubtless be glad to learn that he has come to so prudent a resolution.

Not to be Found.—We have been carefully examining our Locofoco exchange papers for several days past to see what they *could* have to say in defence of the attack of their party in the last Congress upon the fair fame of Gen. Taylor. Not a word can we find. They studiously avoid even an allusion to the subject. Some time back they tried to make out that the insult was the work of only Messrs. Thompson and Ficklin, but since the production of *the record,* with one hundred and ten Locofoco votes recorded in its favor, they are decidedly "mum."—*Alex. Gaz.*

A Good Whig Motto.—Let the Whigs, in all their future elections throughout the country, adopt as their motto the remark of old Rough and Ready to Gen. Wool after the battle of Buena Vista—"*We shall always be victorious when we all pull together.*"

"Gen. Taylor declines!" is now croaked out by the neutral locofoco and locofoco press—he will not accept, they say. We can tell them the wish is father to the thought! When did the country ever call ZACHARY TAYLOR that he refused to respond?—*Phil. Chron.*

MARRIED.

On the 24th Feb'y, by W. M. Courson, Esq., J. C. McCORMAC, formerly of Marion District, S. C., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH DAVIS, eldest daughter of Benjamin Davis, of Washita county, Arkansas.

DIED,

In Stanly county, on the 18th inst., of Pneumonia, Mrs MARTHA A. ALLEN, relict of J. M. Allen, dec'd. She had been for many years an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and by her christian deportment and many amiable qualities, had endeared herself to a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Three children mourn the loss of a pious and indulgent mother.—*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 18th inst., GEORGE W. MELVIN, Esq., Sheriff of that county.

In St. Louis, Mo., March 31st, after a painful illness of three days' duration, Mrs. FINK McPHEETERS, wife of Dr. Wm. M. McPheeters, and youngest daughter of the late Maj. Cary Selden, of Washington City.

In Union co., N. C., on the 16th March, Mrs. RACHAEL M. WINCHESTER, consort of Josiah Winchester, and daughter of Dr. Josiah Cuthbertson, aged 21 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 23—Steamer Fayetteville, Capt. Rothwell, with Goods for J H Hall, D A Ray & Co, C T Haigh & Son, C A McMillan, Hon Robert Strange, A Campbell, J Huske & Son, B Rose & Son, J D Starr, G W McDonald, D Johnson, S Boon, G McNeill, E W Willkings, S W Tillinghast, H Branson, W McIntyre, and W C James & Co, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, J Murphy & Co, R A King, J A Bitting, Golding & Bitting, J F Chambers, Jenkins & Roberts, Brown & Elliott, J Cowles, Holt & Carrigan, T McNeely, L R Griffith, E Bonner, and J Butner, of the interior.

April 23—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for C T Haigh & Son, H L Myrover & Co, D A Ray & Co, E Fuller, S T Hawley, J Brooksbank, D W Cameron, Dr T N Cameron, E J Lilly, of this place; and G Womack, R A King, W Clark, R Grey, J A Worth, Brooks & Sullivan, E W Ogborn, W T Horn, Holcomb & Watson, F W Plassman, J P Covington, Salisbury Co, Elliott, Marsh & Co, W Kenery, J Williford, R Lockamy, Murchison, Reid & Co, J C Williams, W Carter, Dr Geo Moore, of the interior.

April 24—Steamer Rowan, with goods for merchants of this place; and G T Garland, W L Hall, G T Barksdale, Mr Sussdorff, J L Evans, Mr Goldsmith, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

April 18.—Schr. Monadnack from Boston. 19.—Schrs. Ashland from Damariscotta, Pearl from Onslow, Royal Oak from Boston. 20.—Schr. Nicanor from Boston. 21.—Schr. Mary Jane from Charleston. 22.—Schr. H. R. Roberts from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 27.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon, new,	8½ a 9	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	11 a 11½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	63 a 70	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2 00
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 11 to 11½. Corn 63 to 70. Flour 5½ to 6. Oats 40. Bacon 8¼ to 9.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 2 40 and 1 40. Tar 1 45. Timber and Lumber dull, without change of price. Supply of Mill Timber fair, at 5 to 6 50. Last sales of Shipping Timber 8 50 to 9. Flooring Boards 7 to 7 50; Wide 5 to 5 50; Scantling 4 to 4 50. Bacon 9. Corn retails at $1. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 50. Market for produce flat, for want of vessels.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9¾ to 11¼.

Cotton at Charleston 10¾ to 11¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,577,058 bales, against 1,739,536 last year.

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantuamaking and Millinary, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, directly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 21. 60-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

Miss Frances Mitchell

HAS received the latest French modes for Spring and Summer BONNETS. Ladies and others wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine the different styles of silk, straw, and other Summer Bonnets. She has also a handsome assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Crapes, and other Millinery Goods. Her work will be well and fashionably executed, and at the lowest prices.

April 24, 1847. 60-3w

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles,* consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Pouli de' Sorie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & strip'd do do,
Plain black Matteoni, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings,
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings,
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs,
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls,
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto,
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins and Robes, black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, (something very rich for Ladies' dresses,) Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM C. JAMES & CO.

April 24, 1847. 60-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz: Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maricabo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms, painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard (best quality;) Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, (suited to the country merchant trade;) Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, (very cheap;) Champaigne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated.*

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO

Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60-tf

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville,

5 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

April 23. 60tf

Bargains! Bargains!

Only for a few days.

A BRANCH of J. T. & C. KING'S LACE STORE, Washington, D. C., will be opened in this town for a few days. We have taken the store on Hay street, opposite D. A. Ray & Co., where we shall exhibit a most splendid assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

Which will be sold uncommonly cheap; among which are the following articles: French worked Collars, inside Handkerchiefs; muslin Trimmings; worked Robes; Laces of every description, from 1 cent to $2 50 per yard; bonnet and cap Ribbons; silk Mitts; a good assortment of plain Muslin for Dresses, very cheap; new style Capes; Hair Plaits; Netts for caps and capes; Veils; Undersleeves; children's worked Robes, Waists and Caps, &c. &c., at prices to please all customers.

Ladies, if you want $2 worth of goods for $1, you will please call soon, as we shall remain but a short time.

J. T. & C. KING.

N. B. A liberal deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again. J. T. & C. K.

April 24. 1w

Just Published,

THE HISTORY OF MEXICO,

AND

Life of Gen. Taylor.

THE above named work is divided into five parts, as follows: Part I. contains the history of the conquest of Mexico under Cortes. Part II. contains the history of the present state of Mexico, manners, character, and habits of the people. Part III. contains the settlement and revolution of Texas, to which is added a supplemental chapter showing the origin of the present war. Parts IV. and V. are sketches of the military career of Gens. Taylor and Santa Anna. The work is done up in a neat style, and can be mailed to any part of the United States.

Price only 12½ cents—10 copies $1 00.

N. B. Persons can remit the amount for one or more copies by letter, doing it up carefully, and prepaying the postage. Addressed to R. W. Hardie, Fayetteville, N. C.

To be had at the Bookstores of E. J. Hale, R. W. Hardie, and at the Carolinian Printing Office.

April 24. 60-2w

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

FOR SALE,

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

Guns and Equipments.

WE have always on hand a large assortment of Single and Double-barrel GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

April 27, 1847. 60tf

MAYNARD & NOYES'

BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows with freedom, becomes permanently black, and will not mould under any circumstances, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it, themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina, }
Raleigh, 4th March, 1847. }

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen—Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use by the officers of this banking house for the last *fifteen years,* and has always been preferred to any other brand; *It flows freely from the pen, and does not mould, and the color, though sometimes pale when a bottle is first opened, becomes a beautiful permanent black.* I have been a regular consumer of it myself during this time, excepting when curiosity has led me to make trial of other kinds, or I have been compelled to in consequence of not being able to find yours in this market, and take pleasure in being able to speak so favorably of it, and trust that my opinion, founded on such long experience, will induce many who may not be so well acquainted with its merits, to give it a trial.

Yours, respectfully,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we cordially concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution.

Respectfully yours,
DUN. CAMERON, President;
S. W. WHITING, Teller;
D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.

April 15, 1847. 60-6wpd

To Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the celebrated and infallible remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma and Liver Complaint, was discovered some six or seven years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, the residence of one of the most distinguished physicians that ever lived. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until, by its true value and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity, and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivalled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicines, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas and British provinces.

Be careful and get the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts, on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1847.

Mary R. Johnson *vs.* James T. Johnson.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court, that James T. Johnson, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and hath removed to parts unknown, and hath no known agent or attorney, and the Petition in this case, after due advertisement, having been taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte, it is ordered that the deposition of Green Farr and others be taken at the Post Office at the Fish Dam, Union District, South Carolina, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of August next, to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause, and that advertisement of the same for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer be sufficient notice to the Defendant of the time and place of taking said depositions.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

60-3w] A. B. SMITH, C'k.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

Rebecca Whitley *vs.* George Whitley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case has eluded the process and fled from the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said George Whitley shall make his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Equity in and for the county of Stanly, at the Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte.

In testimony whereof, I, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, do hereunto set my hand, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st.

60] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is *not* engaged in the Forwarding Business; and though very much inclined to oblige his friends, would respectfully state, that those who have boxes coming through this place would find their business much better attended to by addressing them to some one of the very efficient Forwarding Agents here.

E. J. HALE.

April 1847.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A YOUTH of respectable connections, who can read and write with facility, will be taken as an apprentice at this Office. None need apply except such as can board with parents or other relatives, and for board and clothing a fair price will be allowed. April 20.

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter.
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 5. 57-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 22 55-tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained bleach'd Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv. bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per hhd.,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us at Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

July 18, 1847. 40tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

July 18, 1847. 40tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS lately received a FULL SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present and approaching Season, consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, blue, brown, invisible green, and mixed Broadcloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Vestings; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys; Linseys; Plains, all wool; Cashmeres; Muslin-de-Laines, black and colored; Alpacas; Bombazines; Prints; Cloak Linings; Corded and Hair Cloth Skirts; red and white Flannels; Bed Ticking; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Ladies' Vests; Shawls, some very superior; Sheetings; Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings; Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's Buck, Beaver, Cashmere, and Woollen Gloves; Ladies' Silk and Kid ditto; Ladies' Cotton and Worsted Hose; Negro Blankets; Whitney's 9-4 and 11-4 Blankets; Bonnets; Hats; Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Axes; Sheeting [illegible]; common Powder; Shot; Lead; Crockery; Hardware; Groceries; Rowland's Mill Saws; and many articles not specified, which will be sold [illegible] for Cash, or in exchange for Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

Nov. 2, 1846. 35tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and return as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Blank Forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their benign influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would also state that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being in themselves sufficient to arrest the disease. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

P. TAYLOR,

IS now receiving at his store on Hay street, a great variety of Spring and Summer GOODS,

Also, at the new store northeast corner of Market Square, (under the care of H. H. Ellis,) a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Crockery, Hardware, and family GROCERIES.

My friends & the public will accept my thanks for past favors, and do me the favor to call at either of the above stores and examine the goods, and hear the prices before buying.

April 3, 1847. 57-1m

NEW BOOKS.

AN Author's Mind, by Tupper, 40 cts; Probabilities, by ditto, 25; The Battle of Life, by Dickens, 7; Philosophy in Sport, 1 13; Poetry of Life, by Mrs. Ellis, 38; Festus, a Poem, 1 00; Moffat's Southern Africa, 90; Letters to Young Ladies, by Mrs. Sigourney, 1 00; The Huguenot, by James, 25; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns; together with an assortment of School Books. Also, Smith on Contracts, a new Law Book, $1 63.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

March 15.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY, OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter [illegible] all freight [illegible] interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1847. 40tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 Cocoa Nuts,
50 Drums Figs,
25 Boxes Raisins,
Lemons, Currants, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Pickles, Cassia.

Also, Mustard, Blacking, Scotch Snuff, & smoking Tobacco, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

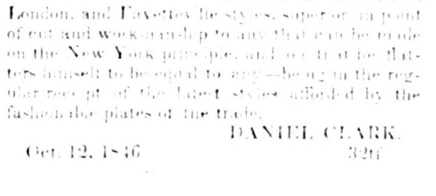
Jan. 30, 1847. 48tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf



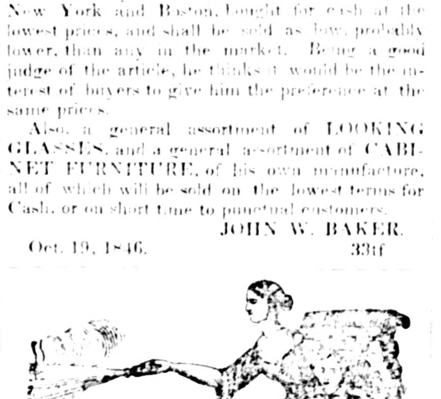
THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received the largest and most general assortment of CHAIRS Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf



Dr. B. F. Peery's Vermifuge, OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from the promptitude of its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is, perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms;—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, fretfulness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

Nov. 7, 1846. 36tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving per St'r W. B. Meares, the most of their Spring Supplies of *Seasonable Goods*, consisting of DRY GOODS in great variety, many new styles suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Also, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., embracing one of the largest stocks ever offered by them, and which they intend selling at the lowest market prices. Country merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

March 22. 55-8w

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-d-etes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeret; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mats; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere. As the above Goods were purchased low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for cash, or to those who pay their bills when presented.

March 22, 1847. 55-2m

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

March 1, 1847. 52tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by E. J. HALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 Half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco.
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 24tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots; water-proof, Kip and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over shoes, with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Glazed Caps; Fur Seal and Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Scott, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 29, 1846. 34tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together under the style and firm of WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO. intend prosecuting a general Grocery business at this place. They have taken the second tenement from the Market House, McArn's buildings, South side Hay st., where they have on hand and will receive in a few days, a good assortment in their line, viz: Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf and Lump do; Iron, Salt, and Molasses; Madeira, Port, and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; American do; Gin; together with Hollow Ware, Crockery, Saddlery, Sole & Upper leather, Indigo, Madder, Copperas.

The above Goods, with many other kinds not named, are offered for sale at the lowest market rates. All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS,
JAMES McGILVARY,
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 1, 1846. 38tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soap, Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, Trace Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Pocket Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM K. BLAKE.
WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.

ROUNDSHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated SHAVES, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years.—They can be had at his Shop, or at the Stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.

LEVINE WOOD.

Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

GOLD PENS,—For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my Spring and Summer Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Fur, Wool, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats, Bonnets, Drugs and Medicines, &c.,

All of which will be offered at low prices for cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

March 27, 1847. 56-4w

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Loch's" Cigars,
5 Bbls. "Loch's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For Sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

March 23, 1847. 55-tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.

February 22, 1847. 54-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 Hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
5 ditto ditto ditto Rio Coffee.

With a large assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, and Family Groceries, for sale by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application and description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still acting members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the promptness of its arrangement, and the fidelity with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE established an AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire on any of the Towns of North Carolina [illegible]

[illegible] proper description of the property to be insured will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $275,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency of Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for the last [illegible] years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Factories, &c., against Loss and Damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of the "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

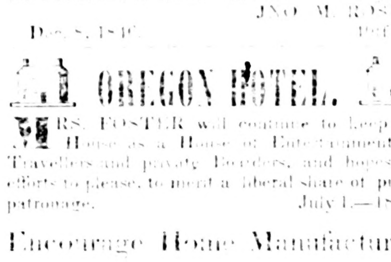
JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 1tf

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. July 1—18tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846 16-12m

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread, knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons, fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 net Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.

April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
44

FOR SALE.

35,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 54tf

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on Consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. "Being an argument of the case of the Rev. Mr. [illegible] to that gentleman."

E. J. HALE.

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34tf

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 2, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers [illegible] Street, are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore sold in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845.

Fayetteville and Warsaw STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the cars for the North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train [illegible] Fayetteville [illegible]

☞ Passengers enter their names at Bagg's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Dec. 29, 1846. 45tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.

JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.

Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection. JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 56tf

FOR SALE.

A NORTHERN-MADE BUGGY and CARRIAGE, to arrive by next boat, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

March 2, 1847. 52tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

I am now receiving my Spring and Summer Stock, consisting of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Misses', and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a great variety of styles. This stock was purchased from the most approved manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, selected with care for retail, and will be sold at a small advance for *Cash.*

Also, a few cases Gentlemen's Silk & Fur Hats.

S. T. HAWLEY,
No. 2 Granite Buildings, Hay street.

March 22, 1847. 55-6w

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Curracoa, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 99-tf

ALL-HEALING

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. [illegible]

I have had physicians learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, judges on the bench, aldermen and lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD!"

CONSUMPTION.—[illegible]

HEADACHE.—[illegible]

COLD FEET.—[illegible]

The Salve will cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Eyes, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, [illegible]

BURNS.—[illegible]

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.—[illegible]

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. [illegible]

There is probably no medicine in the five of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—[illegible]

RHEUMATISM.—It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent five hundred dollars on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep Corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a Family Medicine, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll over the Heavens—so long as men tread the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

JAMES McALISTER & CO.

Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co. are WRITTEN with a PEN upon every label.

Now we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

For sale by SAML. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1846. 37-6m

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.

March 22, 1847. 55-tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime. Just received, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:

618 acres of Land, lying partly in [illegible] and Cumberland, on the North East side Cape Fear River, joining the lands of [illegible], Stephens and others, known as "Buckhorn Lands."

400 acres lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the [illegible] of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

March 9, 1847.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43tf

100 CASKS Fresh Thomaston [illegible] slacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their former stand.

Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the [illegible] retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 29, 1847.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, [illegible] day received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found [illegible] Bridge, adjoining the office [illegible] occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

Nov. 18, 1846. 24-1y

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to prosecute [illegible] their office as Inspectors of [illegible] under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.

T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.

Wilmington, Nov 10, 1846. 35tf

CANDIES.

A [illegible] assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by W. PRIOR.

Oct 22, 1846. 35tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the [illegible] of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 300 rights in North Carolina, 200 of which are in full operation [illegible] portion in Cumberland County. When properly attached, they nearly double the work of the Mill, [illegible] quantity of work generally far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen eminently [illegible] for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, [illegible] than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one [illegible] the water, and run well in back water when [illegible] is a head above. The speed of the Saw [illegible] strokes per [illegible]. The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation of 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and [illegible] as 5000 feet a day, and save one-[illegible] the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. M'[illegible]
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hocker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Roland Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf